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SENSITIVE

EXCLUSIVE EYES ONLY

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20505

~~SECRET~~

INFORMATION

July 15, 1974 6 a.m.

MEMORANDUM FOR SECRETARY KISSINGER

FROM: ROSEMARY NIEHUS *RN*

SUBJECT: Cyprus Coup by Greek-Officered National Guard and Death of Makarios

According to late reports from embassy Nicosia:

--The Greek-officered National Guard on Cyprus has taken over the government and Archbishop Makarios is reported dead.

--All reports coming from the National Guard forces have stressed that this affair is purely internal to Cyprus and within the Greek community and have urged calm. Among the reports of sporadic firing associated with the coup are none which yet allege any serious incidents involving Turk Cypriots.

--A "Government of National Salavation" has been announced, based on the following:

--The new government has been created 'to restore spiritual unity of Greek Cypriots, restore harmony in the Church of Cyprus and prevent Armed Forces from falling into the hands of 'anarchy and criminal elements', ". Those responsible for the latter have been removed.

--The new government will continue the intercommunal talks.

--The foreign policy of Cyprus will remain unchanged, in particular non-aligned aspects.

--Thus far, the reaction of the Turk Cypriot community has been a plea for calm by its leader Denktash and a call for UN intervention.

*DECLASSIFIED State Review 3/3/04
FOIA b7C, b7D, b7E, b7F, b7G, b7H, b7I, b7J, b7K, b7L, b7M, b7N, b7O, b7P, b7Q, b7R, b7S, b7T, b7U, b7V, b7W, b7X, b7Y, b7Z
1973-1976
3/22/11*



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This situation is the "dynamic" solution to Athens concern about Makarios that junta leader Ioannides, according to reliable intelligence, has been speculating on in recent weeks. Makarios' efforts to remove the Greek-officered National Guard, Athens main instrument of influence on the island, provoked this turn of events.

The intelligence community is closely monitoring for reports of Turkish and Soviet political and military reactions. As of this writing, neither Ankara nor Athens has made any official statement about the coup.

There are two possibilities on the Turkish side: (a) If any fighting associated with the coup begins to spill over into the Turk Cypriot community and seriously threaten it, Turkey may move to fulfill its promise of immediate military assistance and all the implications that such a move would have for a broader Turkish-Greek confrontation. (b) If the Turk Cypriot community remains relatively unaffected and its needs met by the new government, Ankara may well acquiesce in these developments. In that regard, it is worth noting that the coup leaders have said all the right things about the coup -- that it is internal to Cyprus, that the new government promises a continuation of the inter-communal talks (and not enosis which would draw Turkey in) and that foreign policy will remain unchanged.

The Soviets will be attentive to these developments. They have been a staunch supporter of Makarios -- under whom a strong local communist party has developed in the last decade -- and, according to reliable reports, have been concerned about tensions brewing between Athens and Nicosia and the prospect that Athens might move against Makarios. They do not want Cyprus NATOized.

We will discuss our options at a WSAG meeting this morning.

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NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS ADMINISTRATION
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WITHDRAWAL ID 034271

REASON FOR WITHDRAWAL ÇNational security restriction
TYPE OF MATERIAL ÇMemorandum
CREATOR'S NAME INR
RECEIVER'S NAME The Secretary
DESCRIPTION Re: Cyprus
CREATION DATE 07/15/1974
VOLUME 3 pages
COLLECTION/SERIES/FOLDER ID . 033200168
COLLECTION TITLE NATIONAL SECURITY ADVISER.
KISSINGER-SCOWCROFT WEST WING OFFICE
FILES
BOX NUMBER 7
FOLDER TITLE Cyprus Crisis (3)
DATE WITHDRAWN 07/01/2011
WITHDRAWING ARCHIVIST CCG

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AUTHORITY RAC NLF-CODEWORD-3-24-2-0

Date: July 15, 1974

BY WJD NARA, DATE 3/9/2011 9/7/2004

Item No. _____

DIRECTOR: WHITE HOUSE SITUATION ROOM

SUBJECT: 0800 EDT CYPRUS SITUATION REPORT #1

REF. _____

The government of Cyprus was overthrown and President Makarios was reportedly killed this morning in a coup started by the Cypriot national guard which is led by Greek officers. In a radio broadcast the new "government of national salvation" pledged election within a year. In an apparent effort to deter possible Soviet or Turkish intervention, the announcement said the new regime would continue efforts for the solution of the Cyprus issue through the intercommunal talks now in progress and that Cyprus would continue its policy of non-alignment. The announcement said the armed forces intervened because "the tragic situation that had been created led to civil war". The Greek officers had been angered by Makarios efforts to reduce the size of the guard

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FILE

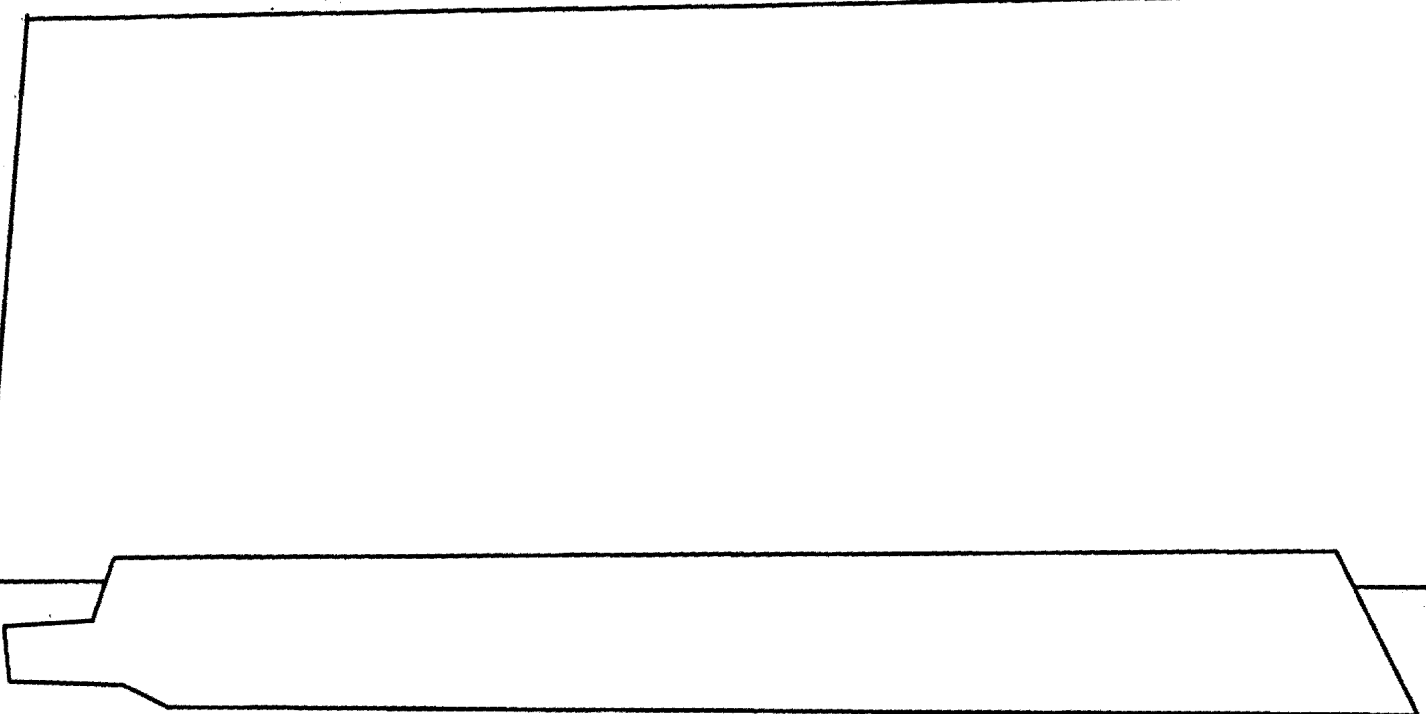
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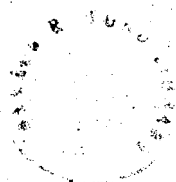


and his insistence that they be recalled because of their alleged collusion with Greek Cypriot terrorists who favor the union of Cyprus with Greece.

Apparently, there was some resistance by Makarios' forces but the commander of the tactical reserve unit which was the only force directly responsive to Makarios reportedly surrendered with all units. The guard announced that this was purely an internal Greek affair but there had been reports of exchanges of gunfire between Greek and Turkish Cypriots.



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NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS ADMINISTRATION
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WITHDRAWAL ID 034275

REASON FOR WITHDRAWAL ÇNational security restriction

TYPE OF MATERIAL ÇReport

DESCRIPTION Re: Cyprus

CREATION DATE 07/15/1974

VOLUME 8 pages

COLLECTION/SERIES/FOLDER ID . 033200168

COLLECTION TITLE NATIONAL SECURITY ADVISER.
KISSINGER-SCOWCROFT WEST WING OFFICE
FILES

BOX NUMBER 7

FOLDER TITLE Cyprus Crisis (3)

DATE WITHDRAWN 07/01/2011

WITHDRAWING ARCHIVIST CCG

MEMORANDUM

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

~~TOP SECRET~~/CODEWORD XGDSINFORMATION

July 16, 1974

MEMORANDUM FOR SECRETARY KISSINGER

FROM:

Jeanne W. Davis *JW*

SUBJECT:

Minutes of the Washington Special Actions
Group Meeting held July 15, 1974

Attached are the minutes of the Washington Special Actions Group meeting held July 15, 1974 to discuss Cyprus.

Attachments

cc: Gen. Scowcroft
Col. Kennedy
Mr. Saunders

UNCLASSIFIED UPON REMOVAL
OF CLASSIFIED ATTACHMENTS

~~TOP SECRET~~/CODEWORD XGDS

WASHINGTON SPECIAL ACTIONS GROUP MEETING

July 15, 1974

Time and Place: 10:18 a.m. - 10:43 a.m., White House Situation Room

Subject: Cyprus

Participants:

Chairman: Henry A. Kissinger

JCS: Gen. George S. Brown
Lt. Gen. John W. Pauly

State: Robert Ingersoll
Joseph Sisco
Wells Stabler
Thomas D. Boyatt
Robert McCloskey

CIA: William Colby
George Lauder

Defense: William Clements
Robert Ellsworth
Harry Bergold

NSC: Col. Richard Kennedy
Rosemary Niehuss
Henry Appelbaum
James Barnum

SUMMARY OF CONCLUSIONS

It was agreed that:

--The aircraft carrier America, due to return to the U.S. on regular rotation today, will remain at Rota, Spain for at least the next twenty-four hours;

--State and Defense will prepare a joint message for transmittal to appropriate embassies today outlining U.S. policy in the current situation.

UNCLASSIFIED

AUTHORITY FRUS, Decree; Cyprus,
Turkey 1973-1976
BY HR NARA DATE 3/22/11



Secretary Kissinger: I thought we would have a quick review of the situation and discuss briefly what we can or should do about it. Bill (Mr. Colby), would you like to brief?

Mr. Colby briefed from the attached text.

Secretary Kissinger: Bill (Mr. Clements), do you have any views?

Mr. Clements: Not really. I don't have anything to add. I've just been listening. Frankly, I'm not clear on what is going on.

Secretary Kissinger: Joe (Mr. Sisco), do you have any views?

Mr. Sisco: I've got a couple....

Secretary Kissinger: Maybe we should hear from the Chairman (General Brown) first.

General Brown: From our viewpoint we have only one item. The carrier "America" was scheduled to begin its return to the States today. We have sent out instructions to hold for 24 hours at Rota, Spain because movement of our ship west (or east) might "say something" and we might want to avoid any such impression at this particular time. Besides there would be a gap as her relief/^{is}not expected for 12 to 14 days. So, we thought it would be better to hold her for a time. Is that all right?

Secretary Kissinger: Yes, let's hold her there, I agree completely. I don't think it would be wise for her to move anywhere, east or west, for that matter as it might indicate something.

General Brown: No, under no circumstances.

Secretary Kissinger: It shouldn't move either way.

General Brown: Then we will hold her for a while.

Secretary Kissinger: Which carrier is supposed to replace her?

General Brown: I think it's the Forrestal. No, it's the "Independence".

Mr. Sisco: The way I see it, over the next 24 to 48 hours there isn't a great deal we can do. The situation is too confused and we'll just have to wait until it clarifies. I think, however, our two objectives are very clear: (1) do what we can to avert war between Greece and Turkey; and (2) do what we can to avert Soviet exploitation of the situation.

The situation offers great opportunities for Soviet intervention.

I think we must operate on the assumption that what is important is that the integrity and political independence of Cyprus be maintained. What this means will depend on how the situation evolves on the ground. So far it has not become an intercommunal matter.

Whether this is a limited objective coup inspired by Greece or will lead to a prolonged civil war will depend partly on whether Makarios is alive and whether his Communist supporters and others will fight. Our best interests are protected within the framework of the territorial integrity of Cyprus.

I suggest that we continue to operate quietly, that not to internationalize the situation would be in our best interests. Over the next 24 hours we should get a reading on the situation from both the Greeks and the Turks. By the way, the Cypriot Ambassador called to see you this morning. I recommend that you (Secretary Kissinger) see him sometime today.

Secretary Kissinger: What is his name?

Mr. Sisco: Nicos G. Dimitriou.

Mr. Clements: Henry, I think we ought to get a reading on the situation. We are tasking the attache in Turkey -- and perhaps State should do the same -- to go see the military people and come back to us with some thinking. There have been some rumblings out of the Turkish military and we ought to find out what they are up to.

Mr. Sisco: From what I've seen so far there is no collusion between the Greeks and the Turks.

Secretary Kissinger: I think our first objective should be to prevent any kind of Soviet action. Whether they succeed depends on the degree this stops being an internal Cyprus problem. So we must keep this as an internal affair and keep it from becoming internationalized. Someone in the Department told me this morning of the pro-Makarios problem, that his supporters might start a scrap with the Turks to internationalize the situation. L

The other thing we ought to do is get some sort of coordinated line on this thing, so that we can all speak with one voice. Could we get a few simple themes (to Mr. Sisco and Mr. Clements)? Can we draw up something that we can agree on?

Mr. Clements: Absolutely. There's no problem.

Secretary Kissinger: To the Turks we want to point out the dangers of internationalizing the problem. We want to advise on preserving the present structure on the island; we don't want the Turks to become provoked and want them to understand who is provoking and why. I think it would be a good idea to tell the Turks that we support them, that is, the maintenance of their existing rights on the island. We should tell the Greeks that there should be no -- that we oppose any change of the existing political status of the island or of the Turk Cypriot rights.

Mr. Sisco: We need a public line for the noon briefing. I think we ought to put out a low-key statement, indicating we continue to operate on the assumption that the political integrity of Cyprus will be preserved. We don't want to alarm the Turks and we don't want to give them an excuse for exploiting the situation.

Secretary Kissinger: Bob (Ambassador McCloskey), do you have anything you would like to say?

Ambassador McCloskey: It has been my observation that Makarios has been deeply worried for several years now that he would be killed. He has been worried about it for some time.

Secretary Kissinger: Why wasn't he killed earlier?

Ambassador McCloskey: There have been several attempts to kill him over the last few years but they all failed. His (Makarios') overriding concern all this time is that Grivas is behind the whole thing. But I am a little disturbed by this report that Sampson has been put in as the new leader.

Secretary Kissinger: I've never heard of him. Who is he?

Mr. Boyatt: He is a killer. He has already got twelve notches on his gun. I've known him personally for several years.

Secretary Kissinger: It seems to me that our immediate objective is to keep this thing from becoming internationalized, the Greek-Turk problem, the Soviet angle. There is really nothing we can do at this time internally but we can keep it from becoming an international issue.

Mr. Colby: He (Sampson) is far to the right. This could stimulate Communist elements.

Secretary Kissinger: Can we get some cables off right away on what our line is? Can you (to Mr. Sisco and Mr. Clements) get together on what we send out so that both the Embassy and Defense are saying the same thing?

Mr. Sisco: Sure, we'll make it a joint message. We can get it out very quickly.

Ambassador McCloskey: There is one thing, the UN question. Do we want the UN involved?

Secretary Kissinger: Not until it becomes an international issue. At this moment we don't see it that way and I think that taking it to the UN would only internationalize the situation, which is what we want to avoid. Am I not right? ←

Ambassador McCloskey: Somebody could talk to (Secretary General) Waldheim. That might be a way to keep it out of the UN.

General Brown: How about NATO?

Mr. Stabler: They have a watching brief.

Secretary Kissinger: We can tell (Ambassador) Rumsfeld what we are doing -- give him our position. If NATO calls for a meeting we'll just have to see what happens. No problem if they want to offer to mediate. But I see no objection to telling Rumsfeld what our line is.

Mr. Sisco: And could we slip in, could you see the Cypriot Ambassador?

Secretary Kissinger: Yes, let's make it 12:30 today. Does he know anything? We will let you (the WSAG members) know what he says.

Mr. Sisco: He (the Cypriot Ambassador) doesn't know what is going on. He probably knows less than we do.

Secretary Kissinger: Then why see him?

Mr. Sisco: It would be consistent with our policy line on the integrity of Cyprus.

Secretary Kissinger: We don't want to pick a fight with the Greeks. We want to keep this fairly low key. We want to let them know our thinking, but in a low-key way. Can (Ambassador) Tasca do this?

Mr. Sisco: He is out of the country -- no, he's back now.

Secretary Kissinger: O.K., before the end of the day let's get these people informed of our views. We'll take another look at the situation on Wednesday, or maybe tomorrow, depending on how the situation develops, and the next time we meet we should discuss the Greek-Turkish Aegean problem, too.

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MEMORANDUM

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

~~SECRET~~

INFORMATION

July 15, 1974

1:00 p.m. Wash time

MEMORANDUM FOR:

GENERAL SCOWCROFT

FROM:

RICHARD T. KENNEDY *RTK*

SUBJECT:

Coup in Cyprus -- Status Report

You will have seen from the daily brief and from a copy of the information memo sent the Secretary this morning that there has been a coup in Cyprus, led by the Greek-officered National Guard, and the reported death of archbishop Makarios.

Information going beyond the above includes the following: (a) Reporting on Makarios' fate is still not conclusive; (b) Greek coup leaders have announced that Nicos Sampson, a right-winger and probable Athens protege, has been sworn in as the new President. He has issued a statement publicly reaffirming that Cypriot foreign policy will not change, the intercommunal talks will be continued, and elections will be held in the future. [All in all the coup leaders have made the right noises vis-a-vis Turkey; apparently seeking to forestall Turkey's likely fears about the new government's intentions toward the Turkish Cypriot minority]; (c) Fighting associated with the coup does not appear to have spilled over into the Turk Cypriot community; it is taking precautions to lie low while events sort themselves out; (d) Ankara has reacted thus far only with statements that it could not permit Turk Cypriot rights on the island to be violated; the Turk military is reportedly on alert but our Defense Attache has not reported unusual movements.

In view of the foregoing, the Secretary convened a WSAG meeting this morning at 10:15 a.m. The main points of agreement reached during the meeting were as follows:

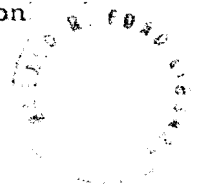
--Our current objective is to avoid a situation in which a problem internalized on Cyprus would become internationalized; we wish to avoid the implications of broadening the current situation; while we watch the situation, we will operate on (and make known) our assumption that the sovereignty and integrity of Cyprus as a nation will be maintained.

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*State Review
3/3/04*

3/22/11

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4-State will dispatch messages along the foregoing lines to our embassies mainly in Athens, Ankara and Nicosia and attempt to get a reading on where events seem to be headed. Depending on the assessments and state of play on Cyprus, another WSAG meeting may be convened as early as tomorrow morning or Wednesday. It will also consider the broader Greek-Turkish Aegean dispute.

--Our public line will reflect our understanding that the sovereignty and integrity of Cyprus will be protected and our impression that the problem remains internalized on Cyprus. We will privately low-key the situation in Athens, informing the Greeks of this position.

--One of our carriers (America) due to begin routine rotation from Rota, Spain to the US today will be held up, pending a clarification of events and to avoid the impression of any unusual action on US part. In any event, its replacement (Independence) is not expected to arrive for several days.

--We will watch foreign reaction, particularly Soviet.

State's messages to the field should go out this afternoon. Depending on the way events seem to be headed, we will be doing contingency planning for the next WSAG meeting.

Concurrence

- o Hank Appelbaum
- o Rosemary Niehus



~~TOP SECRET~~



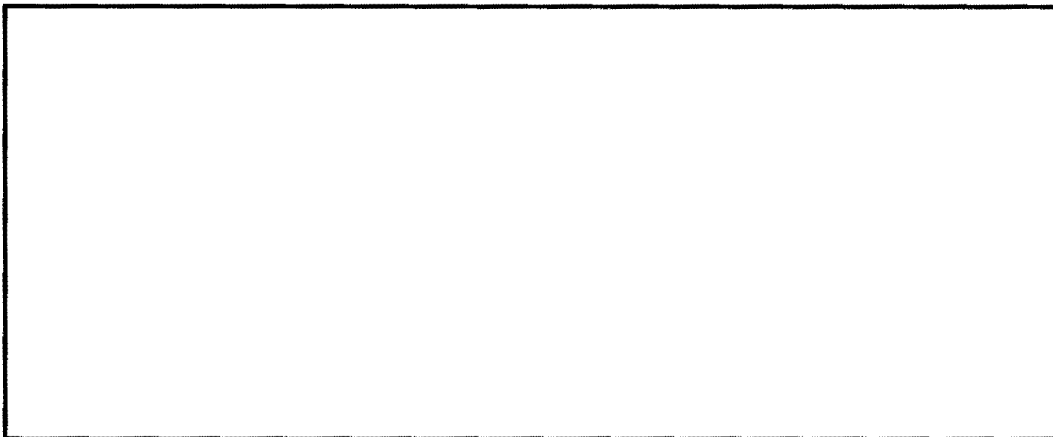
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BY MJC NARA, DATE 3/9/2011
9/29/2004

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
15 July 1974



INTELLIGENCE MEMORANDUM

CYPRUS

Situation Report Number 3
(As of 1400 EDT)

(All times cited are Nicosia time, unless otherwise specified.)

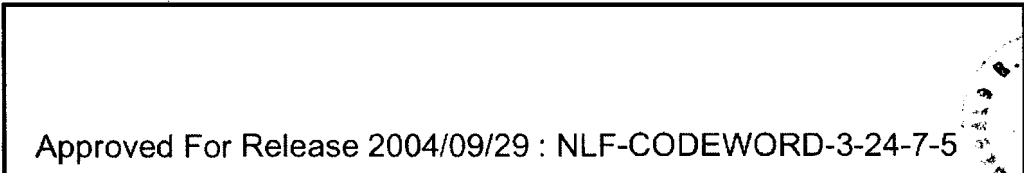
THE POLITICAL SITUATION

1. Although some   report that President Makarios is still alive, the government-controlled Cyprus radio states that he is dead, probably killed in the course of the National Guard assault on the presidential palace this morning. The palace was reported to have burned to the ground. Sporadic exchanges of fire are continuing, and National Guard tanks were still firing in the vicinity of the palace late this morning. National guardsmen have been circling the capital in trucks celebrating Makarios' overthrow, according to the US Embassy.

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2. Turkish Cypriot leaders have called on the Turkish community to remain off the streets. Turkish Cypriot forces have been put on alert, but there have been no reports of their involvement in the fighting.

3. The appointment of Nicos Sampson as president by the coup leaders will almost certainly arouse the concern of the Turkish Cypriot community. Turkish Cypriots believe he was one of the principal instigators of the December 1963 intercommunal fighting and hold him accountable for the killing of several



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Turkish Cypriots at that time. Sampson had his own private army at the time.

4. In his first address as president, Sampson called for:

- immediate restoration of law and order;
- restoration of tranquility in the church;
- continuation of the intercommunal talks;
- continuation of the policy of non-alignment;
- the holding of elections within one year.

5. The new regime announced the appointment of former Paphos bishop Gennadios as Archbishop of the Church of Cyprus. Gennadios is one of three bishops previously defrocked by Makarios for allegedly supporting the Greek Cypriot terrorists who favor the union of Cyprus with Greece.

DEVELOPMENTS IN GREECE AND TURKEY

6. There has been no official Greek reaction to the Cyprus coup. In its regularly scheduled mid-day broadcast today, Athens radio did not mention the Cyprus situation. Greek officials continue to claim that they knew nothing about the situation. The military commander of the Athens area told the US embassy that events in Cyprus were strictly an intra-Cypriot affair and asserted that the Greek government was not involved. Questions of Greek involvement are rapidly surfacing, however. The recently retired head of the Greek foreign ministry told the US embassy in Athens that the diplomatic community would now better understand the reasons behind his resignation. He added that the Greek government had "sunk to the bottom," and expressed fears of a Turkish reaction.



7. The Greeks say that there will be no change in the status alert that the Greek forces have been maintaining as a result of tensions with Turkey over the Aegean. The Greek public security forces claim that they were caught unprepared for the Cyprus events but took immediate measures to insure that Greek Cypriots on the mainland would not undertake any actions or demonstrate in support of the ousted Makarios government.

8. The Turkish Cabinet has gone into emergency session to consider policy toward the emerging situation on Cyprus. The Turkish government has stated that it is "closely watching" the development of events. Ankara will regard the accession of Nicos Sampson as president of Cyprus as a red flag. The Turks view Sampson as a fanatic and unprincipled exponent of the union of Cyprus with Greece (Enosis)-- something that they are determined to prevent at all costs. Sampson's reputation as a maverick opportunist and long-time enemy of the Turkish community will add to the uncertainty felt in Turkey. In the present situation, Ankara is likely to see the naming of Sampson as president as proof that Athens engineered the move against Makarios. Thus, Sampson's appointment will add to tension between Greece and Turkey.

9. Despite the probable nervousness in Ankara over Sampson, the Turks are not seeking a pretext to intervene on Cyprus. The Ecevit government would still prefer not to be faced with a challenge that would necessitate armed intervention. The rising fear of the Turkish community on Cyprus at Sampson's accession will undoubtedly lead Denktash--the leader of the Cypriot Turks--to press Ankara more strongly for protection. There is no question that the choice of Sampson increases the likelihood that Ankara will feel the need to act to defend its interests in Cyprus.



10. The First and Second Army in Turkey have been placed on an "advanced stage of alert" [redacted] and armed forces commanders have been recalled to Ankara. The chief of the Turkish general staff has made a brief statement to the press, urging calm and indicating that the Turkish armed forces have contingency plans prepared.

11. Turkish warships, according to a press report, have been ordered to sail for the Mediterranean as a precautionary measure, and one army battalion on the mainland facing Cyprus is said to have cancelled all leaves.

12. A Turkish official [redacted] said that Ankara will quickly intervene by force to oppose any effort by Greece to annex Cyprus. Ankara would take steps, if necessary, to establish an independent Turkish government on part of the island, he said. In the event that a government is established on Cyprus closely linked to Greece, Ankara will try to prevent any movement of Greek military reinforcements into Cyprus, according to the source.

13. The US defense attache in Athens reports that high-ranking Greek officers are in the Hellenic Armed Forces Command Post, apparently waiting for possible Turkish military reactions.

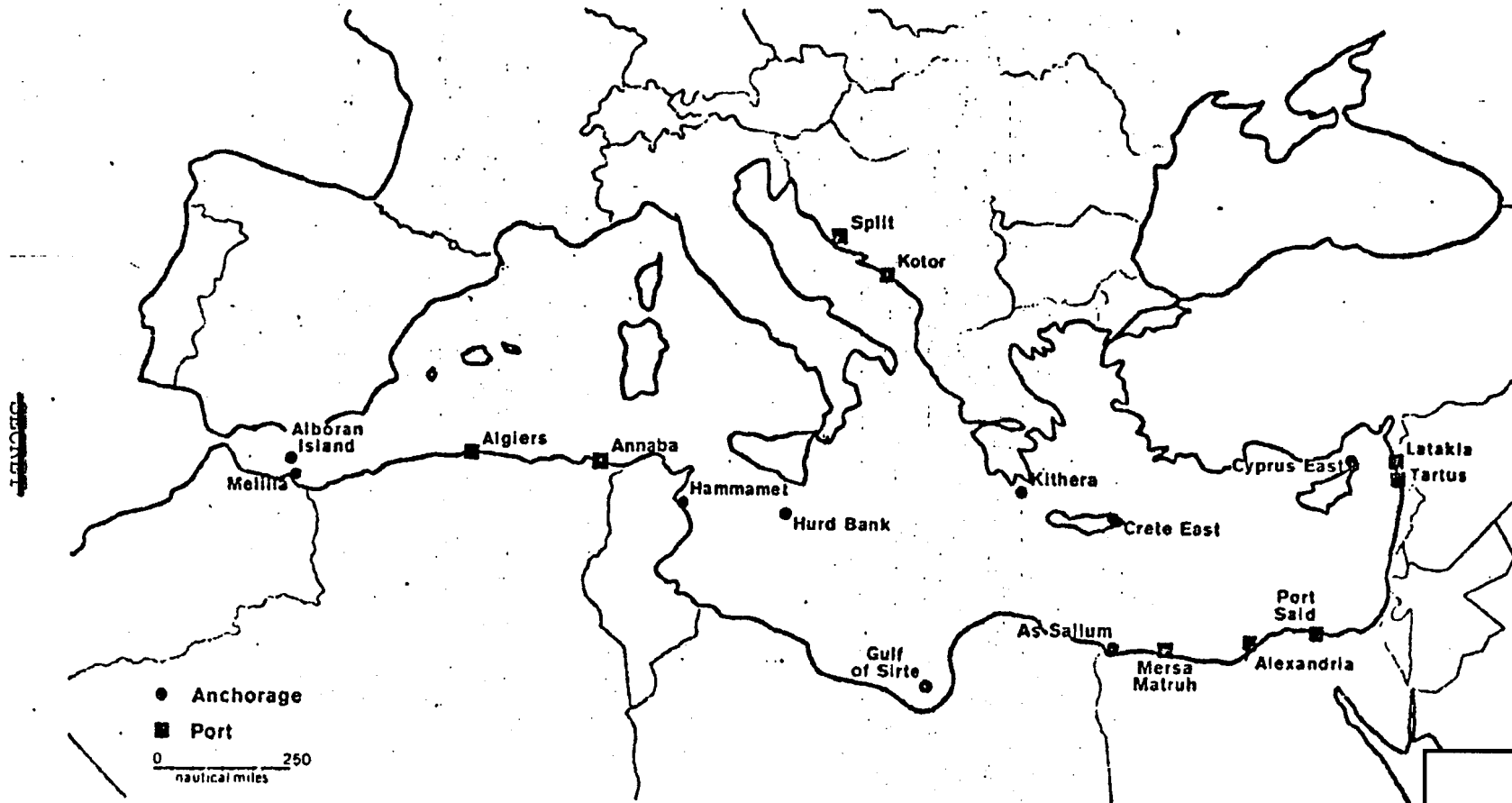
SOVIET REACTION

14. There is still no authoritative comment from the Soviet Union in reaction to the events in Cyprus. There have been no unusual movements by Soviet naval forces in the Eastern Mediterranean.

15. The initial public statements out of Moscow focused on Soviet concerns that a Greek-dominated Cyprus could lead to developments detrimental to Russian security. TASS reported that the



Major Anchorages and Ports Used by the Soviet Mediterranean Squadron



561 908 7-73 CIA

Melilla	Crete, East	Alexandria	Hammamet	Sollum	Matruh
2 cruisers	1 cruiser	1 destroyer	2 destroyers	1 cruiser	2 amphibs
2 destroyers	2 destroyers			1 destroyer	
2 patrol craft					



Approved For Release 2004/09/29 : NLF-CODEWORD-3-24-7-5

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fighting and seizure of power is NATO-inspired and masterminded by "fascist" elements on the island. Moscow claims that these forces want to partition the island and make it a NATO base. Moscow radio is quoting the Turks to the effect that Makarios is still alive; the coverage indicates that the Soviets have no special information regarding the Archbishop's fate.

16. Soviet diplomats in Athens have been reserved in their comments; they said today only that the UN Security Council will most certainly become involved.

INTERNATIONAL REACTIONS

17. NATO Secretary General Luns this afternoon called upon Greece and Turkey to exercise restraint during the current crisis in Cyprus. He intends to follow up this initial statement with personal messages to the foreign ministers of Greece and Turkey.

18. Dutch Foreign Minister Van Der Stoel-- who believes it inconceivable that the Greek leaders of the Cyprus National Guard could have acted without Athens' knowledge--has urged that the NATO permanent representatives meet to lay the foundations for a common course of action. He blamed NATO, and by implication the US, for its earlier failure to bring effective pressure on the Greek government and said that this inaction had contributed to Makarios' death and its potential consequences.

19. The German ambassador to Athens has also expressed the hope that the NATO countries could speak with one voice to deplore the violence on Cyprus. The UK envoy pointed out his government's special problems because it was a party to the London-Zurich agreement and also had its bases to consider.

STATE DEPT
FORN AFFAIRS

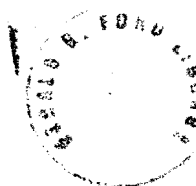
IMPLICATIONS FOR THE AEGEAN DISPUTE

20. The move against Makarios came during a lull in the Aegean dispute. Both sides appeared to be awaiting developments from the Law of the Sea Conference in Caracas before deciding on their next moves to resolve the dispute over ownership of the seabed in the Aegean. Meanwhile, both parties were at impasse, holding to their original positions: the Turks seeking formal negotiations over the disputed area, the Greeks refusing to admit the Turkish claims had sufficient validity to merit negotiation.

21. The Cyprus coup will clearly affect the atmosphere of the Aegean dispute by adding to tension between Athens and Ankara. The Turks have not yet had time to reassess the situation. Once they do, already deeply suspicious of Greek strongman Ioannidis, they are likely to be even less willing to trust the Greek regime. This will make resolution of the Aegean dispute all the more difficult.

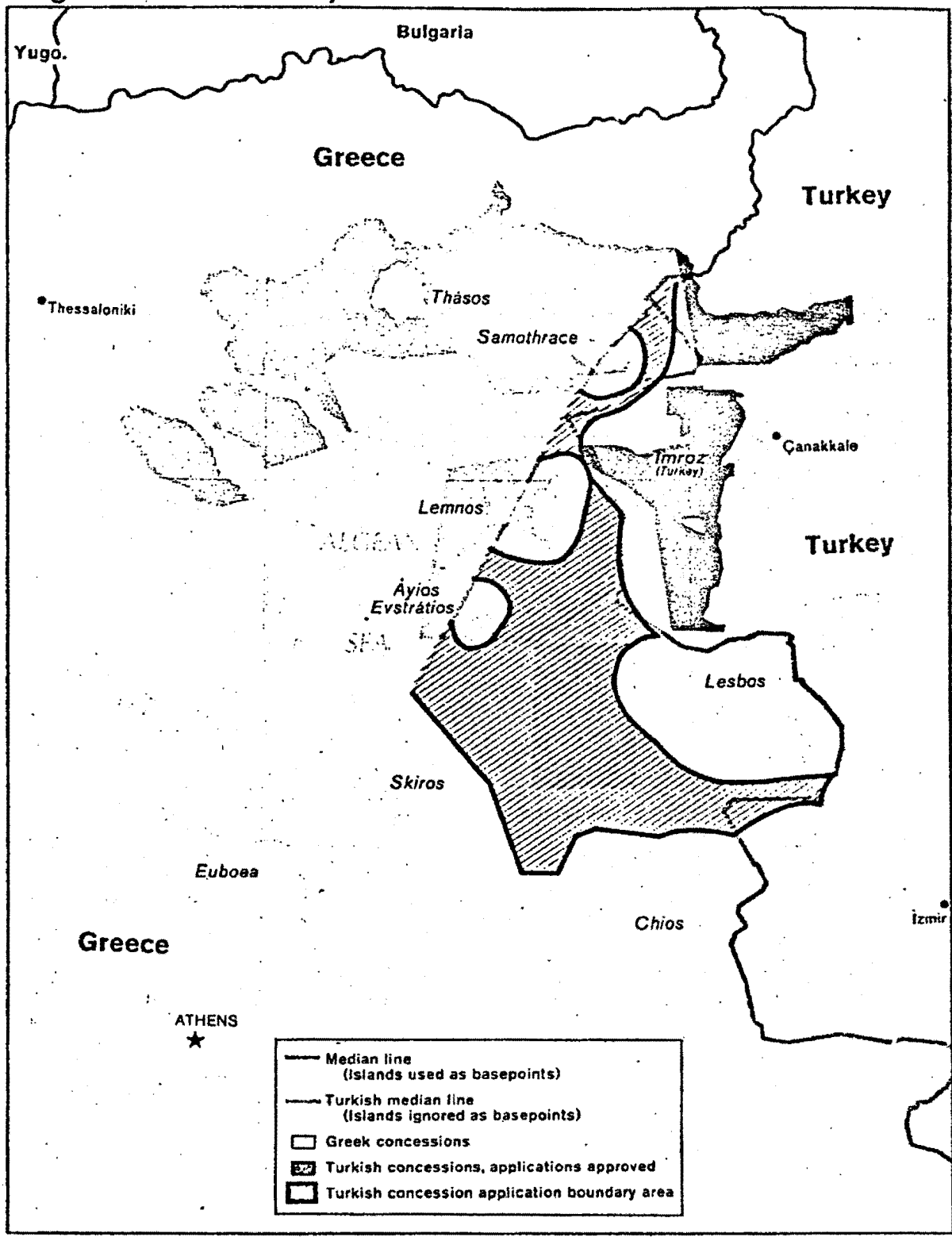
RAF authorities expect to be in touch with the new government within the next few days.

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Aegean Seabeds Dispute



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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
15 July 1974

WHITE HOUSE
SITUATION ROOM

INTELLIGENCE MEMORANDUM

CYPRUS

Situation Report Number 3
(As of 1400 EDT)

(All times cited are Nicosia time, unless
other specified.)

The Political Situation

1. Although some Turkish and Greek Cypriot sources report that President Makarios is still alive, the government-controlled Cyprus radio states that he is dead, probably killed in the course of the National Guard assault on the presidential palace this morning. The palace was reported to have burned to the ground. Sporadic exchanges of fire are continuing, and National Guard tanks were still firing in the vicinity of the palace late this morning. National guardsmen have been circling the capital in trucks celebrating Makarios' overthrow, according to the US Embassy.

2. Turkish Cypriot leaders have called on the Turkish community to remain off the streets. Turkish Cypriot forces have been put on alert, but there have been no reports of their involvement in the fighting.

3. The appointment of Nicos Sampson as president by the coup leaders will almost certainly arouse the concern of the Turkish Cypriot community. Turkish Cypriots believe he was one of the principal instigators of the December 1963 intercommunal fighting and hold him accountable for the killing of several

State Dept. Guidelines

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AUTHORITY RAC NLF-CODEWORD-3-24-8-4

9/21/2005

BY MLC NARA, DATE 3/9/2011

DIA review(s) completed

Presidential Library Review of DOS Equities is Required

Turkish Cypriots at that time. Sampson had his own private army at the time.

4. In his first address as president, Sampson called for:

- immediate restoration of law and order;
- restoration of tranquility in the church;
- continuation of the intercommunal talks;
- continuation of the policy of non-alignment;
- the holding of elections within one year.

5. The new regime announced the appointment of former Paphos bishop Gennadios as Archbishop of the Church of Cyprus. Gennadios is one of three bishops previously defrocked by Makarios for allegedly supporting the Greek Cypriot terrorists who favor the union of Cyprus with Greece.

DEVELOPMENTS IN GREECE AND TURKEY

6. There has been no official Greek reaction to the Cyprus coup. In its regularly scheduled mid day broadcast today, Athens radio did not mention the Cyprus situation. Greek officials continue to claim that they knew nothing about the situation. The military commander of the Athens area told the US embassy that events in Cyprus were strictly an intra-Cypriot affair and asserted that the Greek government was not involved. Questions of Greek involvement are rapidly surfacing, however. The recently retired head of the Greek foreign ministry told the US embassy in Athens that the diplomatic community would now better understand the reasons behind his resignation. He added that the Greek government had "sunk to the bottom," and expressed fears of a Turkish reaction.

-2-

7. The Greeks say that there will be no change in the status alert that the Greek forces have been maintaining as a result of tensions with Turkey over the AEGEAN.

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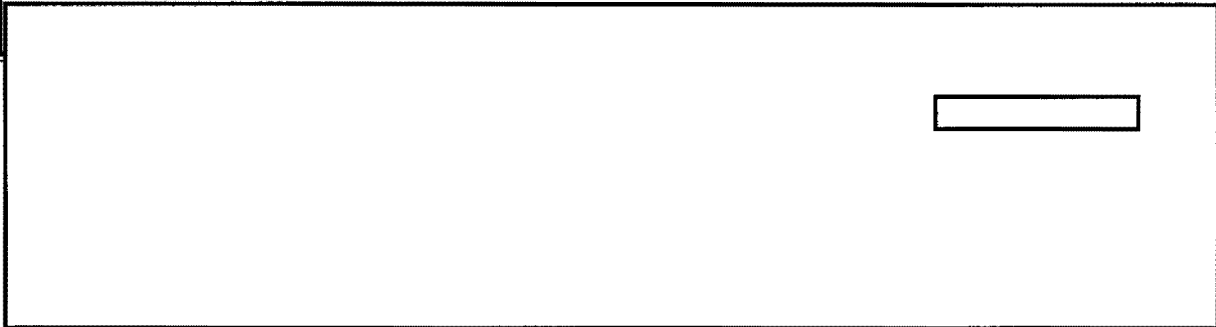
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8. The Turkish Cabinet has gone into emergency session to consider policy toward the emerging situation on Cyprus. The Turkish government has stated that it is "closely watching" the development of events. Ankara will regard the accession of Nicos Sampson as President of Cyprus as a red flag. The Turks view Sampson as a fanatic and unprincipled exponent of the union of Cyprus with Greece (Enosis)-- something that they are determined to prevent at all costs. Sampson's reputation as a maverick opportunist and long-time enemy of the Turkish community will add to the uncertainty felt in Turkey. In the present situation, Ankara is likely to see the naming of Sampson as president as proof that Athens engineered the move against Makarios. Thus, Sampson's appointment will add to tension between Greece and Turkey.

9. Despite the probable nervousness in Ankara over Sampson, the Turks are not seeking a pretext to intervene on Cyprus. The Ecevit government would still prefer not to be faced with a challenge that would necessitate armed intervention. The rising fear of the Turkish community on Cyprus at Sampson's accession will undoubtedly lead Denktash--the leader of the Cypriot Turks--to press Ankara more strongly for protection. There is no question that the choice of Sampson increases the likelihood that Ankara will feel the need to act to defend its interests in Cyprus.

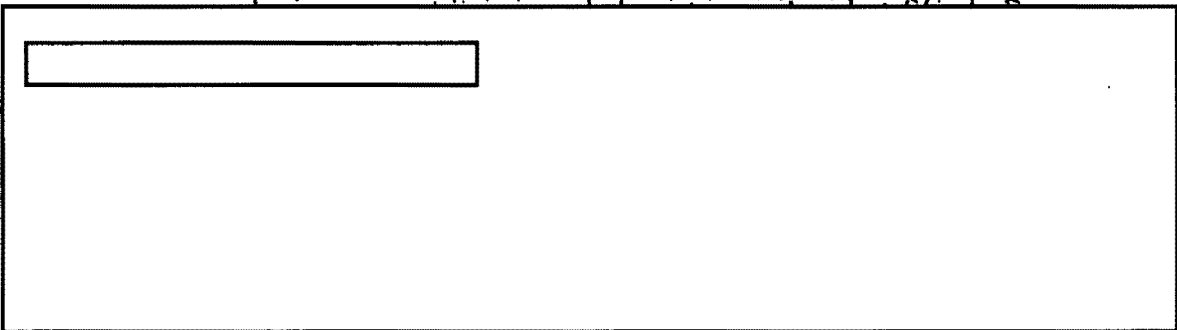
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11. Turkish warships, according to a press report, have been ordered to sail for the Mediterranean as a precautionary measure, and one army battalion on the mainland facing Cyprus is said to have cancelled all leaves.



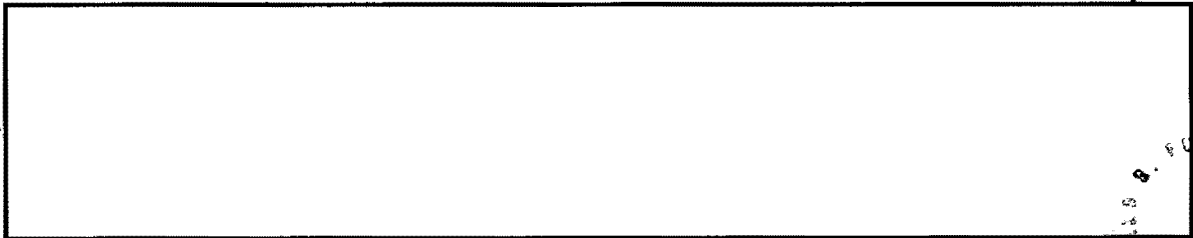
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13. The US defense attache in Athens reports that high-ranking Greek officers are in the Hellenic Armed Forces Command Post, apparently waiting for possible Turkish military reactions.

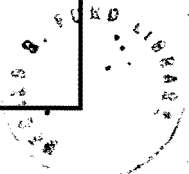
SOVIET REACTION

14. There is still no authoritative comment from the Soviet Union in reaction to the events in Cyprus. There have been no unusual movements by Soviet naval forces in the Eastern Mediterranean.

15. The initial public statements out of Moscow focused on Soviet concerns that a Greek-dominated Cyprus could lead to developments detrimental to Russian security. TASS reported that the



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fighting and seizure of power is NATO-inspired and masterminded by "fascist" elements on the island. Moscow claims that these forces want to partition the island and make it a NATO base. Moscow radio is quoting the Turks to the effect that Makarios is still alive; the coverage indicates that the Soviets have no special information regarding the Archbishop's fate.

16. Soviet diplomats in Athens have been reserved in their comments; they said today only that the UN Security Council will most certainly become involved.

INTERNATIONAL REACTIONS

17. NATO Secretary General Luns this afternoon called upon Greece and Turkey to exercise restraint during the current crisis in Cyprus. He intends to follow up this initial statement with personal messages to the foreign ministers of Greece and Turkey.

18. Dutch Foreign Minister Van Der Stoep--who believes it inconceivable that the Greek leaders of the Cyprus National Guard could have acted without Athens' knowledge--has urged that the NATO permanent representatives meet to lay the foundations for a common course of action. He blamed NATO, and by implication the US, for its earlier failure to bring effective pressure on the Greek government and said that this inaction had contributed to Makarios' death and its potential consequences.

19. The German ambassador to Athens has also expressed the hope that the NATO countries could speak with one voice to deplore the violence on Cyprus. The UK envoy pointed out his government's special problems because it was a party to the London-Zurich agreement and also had its bases to consider.

IMPLICATIONS FOR THE AEGEAN DISPUTE

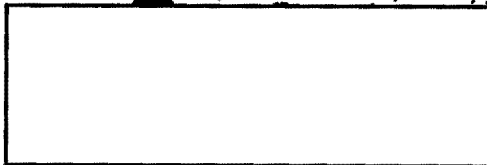
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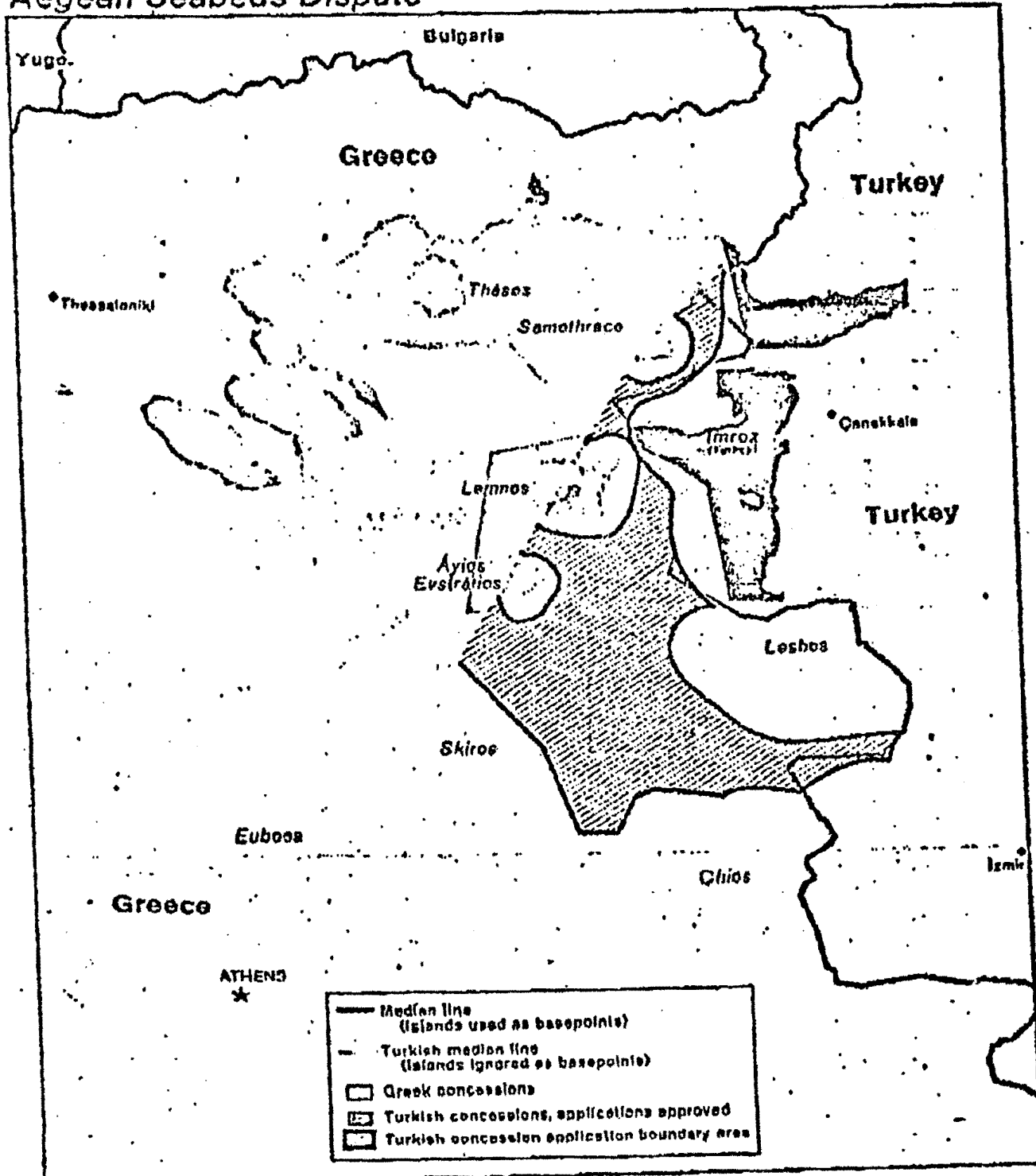
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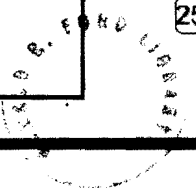
Aegean Seabeds Dispute



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WITHDRAWAL ID 034280

REASON FOR WITHDRAWAL ÇNational security restriction

TYPE OF MATERIAL ÇReport

DESCRIPTION Re: Cyprus

CREATION DATE 07/15/1974

VOLUME 2 pages

COLLECTION/SERIES/FOLDER ID . 033200168

COLLECTION TITLE NATIONAL SECURITY ADVISER.
KISSINGER-SCOWCROFT WEST WING OFFICE
FILES

BOX NUMBER 7

FOLDER TITLE Cyprus Crisis (3)

DATE WITHDRAWN 07/01/2011

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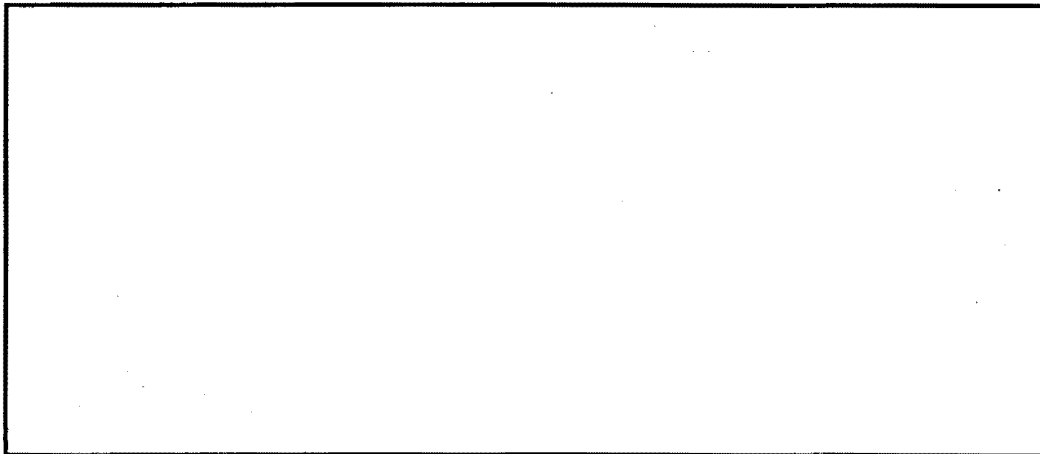
BY MFO NARA, DATE 3/9/2011 9/7/2004



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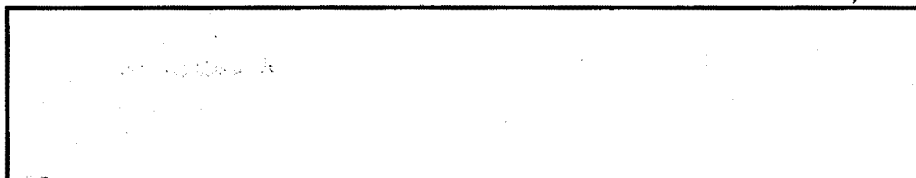
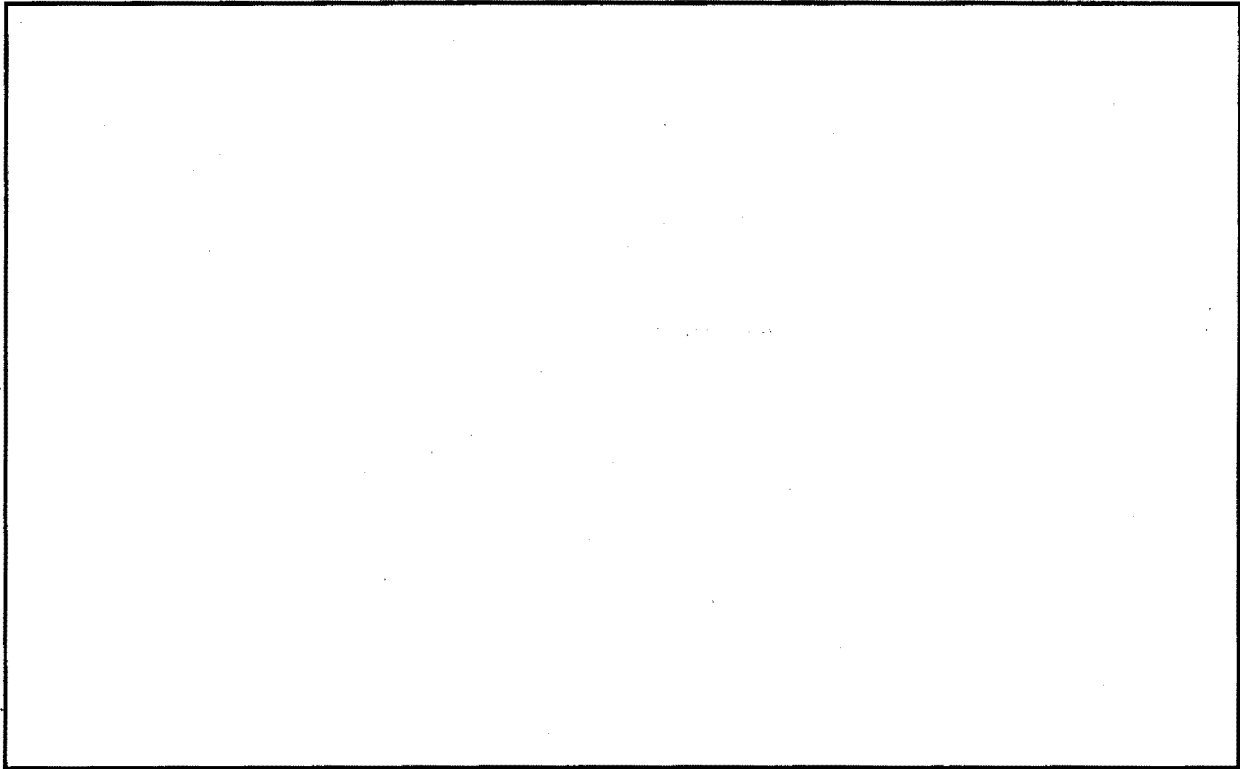
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
15 July 1974

INTELLIGENCE MEMORANDUM

CYPRUS

Situation Report Number 4
(As of 1800 EDT)

(All times cited are Nicosia time, unless
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[REDACTED]

3. We are still unable to confirm Makarios' death. A clandestine radio station in the Paphos district of Cyprus tonight broadcast what was purported to be the voice of President Makarios assuring the people of Cyprus that he was still alive. Nicosia radio continues to maintain that he is dead.

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4. [REDACTED]

the National Guard appears to be in control in Nicosia. No gunfire has been heard since 1330 hours. We do not have a good reading on the situation in other major towns, but there is an unconfirmed report of stiff fighting in Paphos. There is no firm evidence that EOKA-B--the pro-Enosis terrorist group--or the 950-man Greek contingent that is in Cyprus as part of the Treaty of Guarantee of 1960 were involved. No Turkish Cypriots are known to have been hurt in the fighting.

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SOVIET REACTION

5. There has still been no authoritative comment from Moscow in reaction to the events in Cyprus. As of 2000 hours no movements by Soviet naval forces in the Eastern Mediterranean had been detected.

6. The Soviet counselor in Nicosia approached the UK high commissioner earlier today and asked what the British intended to do in their capacity as a treaty guarantor. Although the Soviet official was sent by his ambassador, he claimed that he was expressing only his "personal" opinion when he stated that he believed that his government would react strongly to the coup. He refused to elaborate, however, on what that reaction might be. He later asked the UK representative what the UK reaction might be if the Soviets landed troops on the island to restore the situation. The Soviets have not made any such formal approaches in London.

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7. The East European press has reiterated TASS's earlier condemnation of the coup, putting the blame on Greece and NATO.

UNITED NATIONS

8. The UN Security Council has a heavy stake in developments on Cyprus. Its peacekeeping force--set up in 1964--is down to about 2400 troops; the force has never been deemed capable of dealing with more than minor incidents and has never interposed itself militarily between hostile forces. As of noon UNFICYP was still consolidating a list of its resources on the island and had scheduled a meeting of all district UN commanders for this afternoon in Nicosia.

9. The UN Secretariat in New York has received no reports from the force since this morning. Communications with Cyprus were reported down.

10. Thus far there have been no calls for a Security Council meeting. Ankara's UN representative has ruled out Security Council action as long as the coup does not involve the Turkish community on the island. The Cypriot UN representative--speaking without instructions--has also stated that he did not expect any request to be made at this stage for UN action. The UK mission has received instructions to ask for a meeting of UNFICYP contributors, but not a formal Security Council meeting.

11. In an announcement this morning, the new Cypriot government reported that it will continue the intercommunal talks conducted under UN auspices.

12. Commercial communications
/remain suspended.

14. The US embassy's current listing of US nationals on the island includes 86 officials, 105 dependents, 771 resident nationals (most of Cypriot origin), and approximately 5,000 tourists.

LATE ITEM

15. The UK high commissioner reports that the British UNFICYP commander on Paphos saw Makarios in Paphos and that Makarios has requested a meeting tomorrow morning with UNFICYP officials.



ANNEX

NEW CYPRIOT PRESIDENT NICOS SAMPSON

1. The appointment by the coup leaders of 39-year-old Nicos Sampson as president will create concern among the Turkish Cypriots and in Ankara. Turkish Cypriots believe Sampson and his private army were among the principal instigators of the December 1963 intercommunal fighting and hold him accountable for the killing of members of the Turkish community. Ankara views him as a fanatic and unprincipled exponent of union with Greece.

2. A maverick and an opportunist, Sampson is a journalist and publisher and was a member of the house of representatives at the time of his appointment as president. His publications, which are sensational in style, have vacillated in their orientation considerably over the years, shifting from left to right and reflecting changes in the sources of his financial support.

3. Sampson was one of the leading members of the EOKA terrorist organization in the mid-1950s when he won a reputation as a gunman for its assassination teams. In 1956 he was captured while leading a band of EOKA guerrillas; he was convicted and sentenced to death. The sentence was later commuted to life imprisonment, and after the London-Zurich agreements he was released.

4. In 1961 he was jailed as a suspect in the murder of a British national. There was considerable evidence, including identification by eye witnesses, implicating Sampson in the murder.

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5. In July 1970, Sampson was elected to the Cypriot house of representatives; he ran as a candidate of the Progressive Movement, a right wing party that included many advocates of Enosis-- union with Greece. Following the death last January of General Grivas, leader of the Enosis movement, Sampson tried without much success to attract some of Grivas' supporters to himself.

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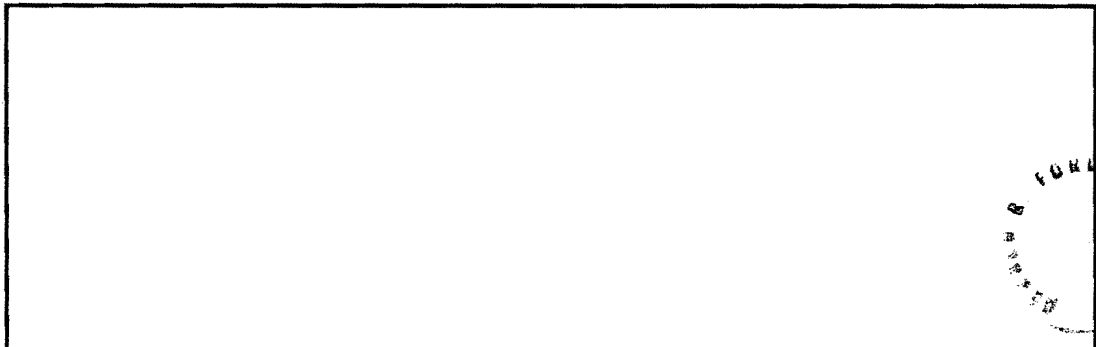
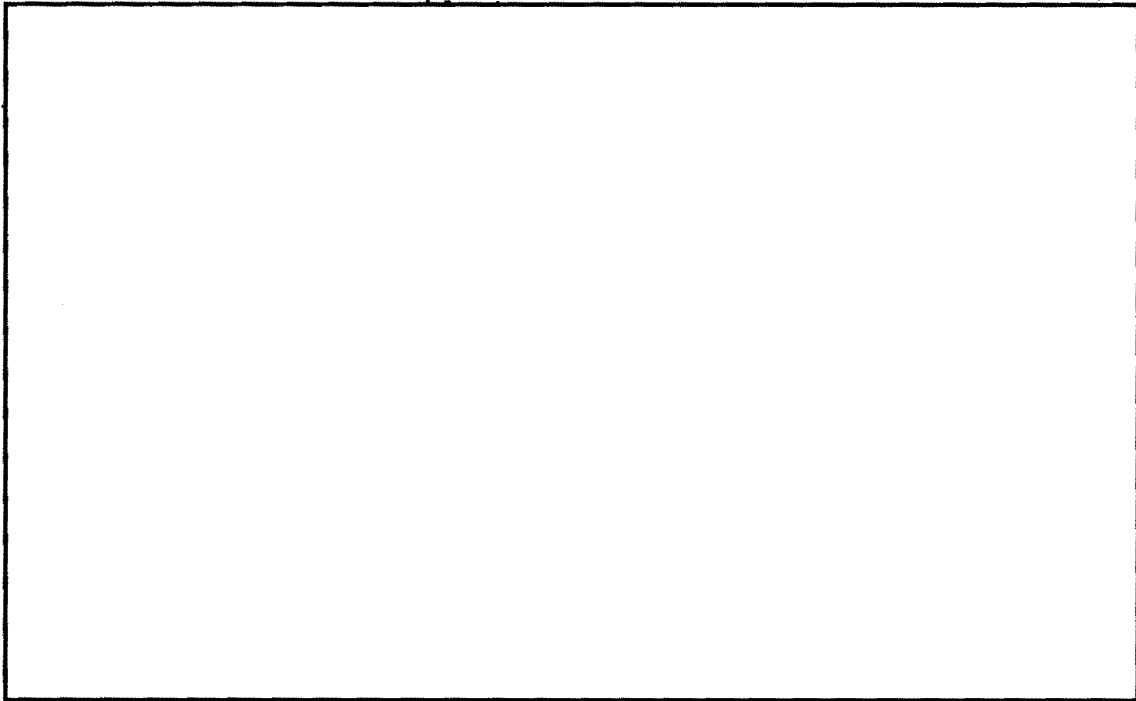
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
15 July 1974

INTELLIGENCE MEMORANDUM

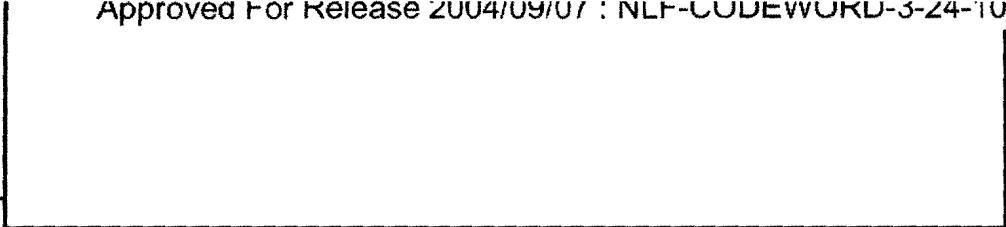
CYPRUS

Situation Report Number 4
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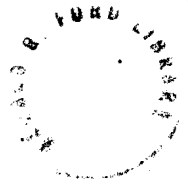
4. [Redacted]

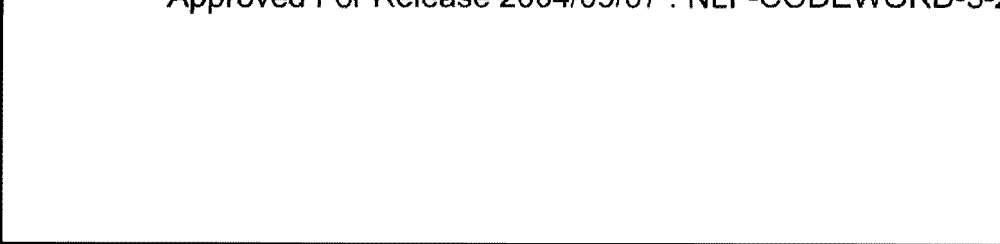
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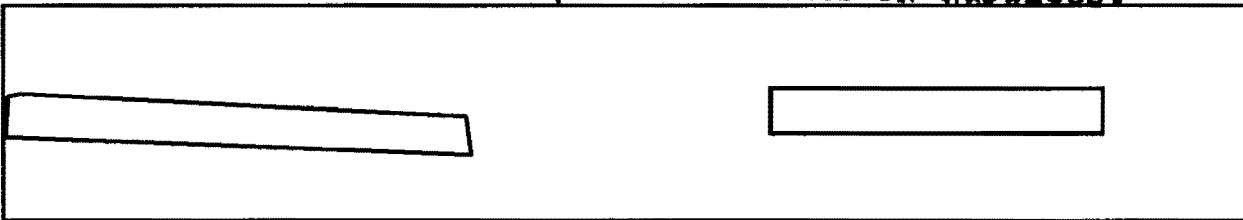
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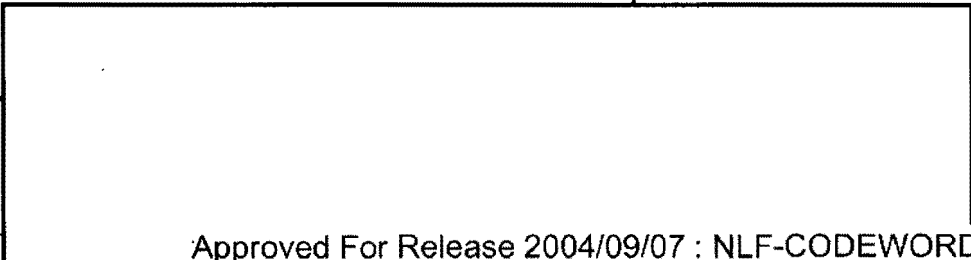
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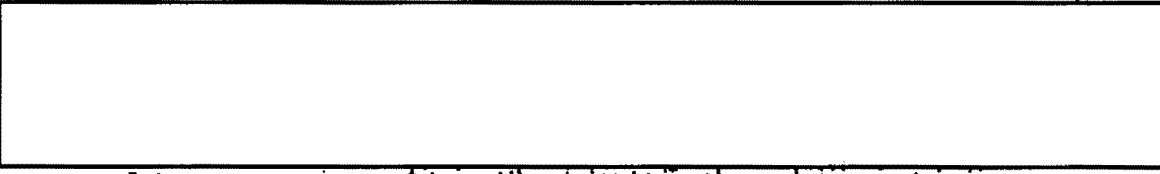
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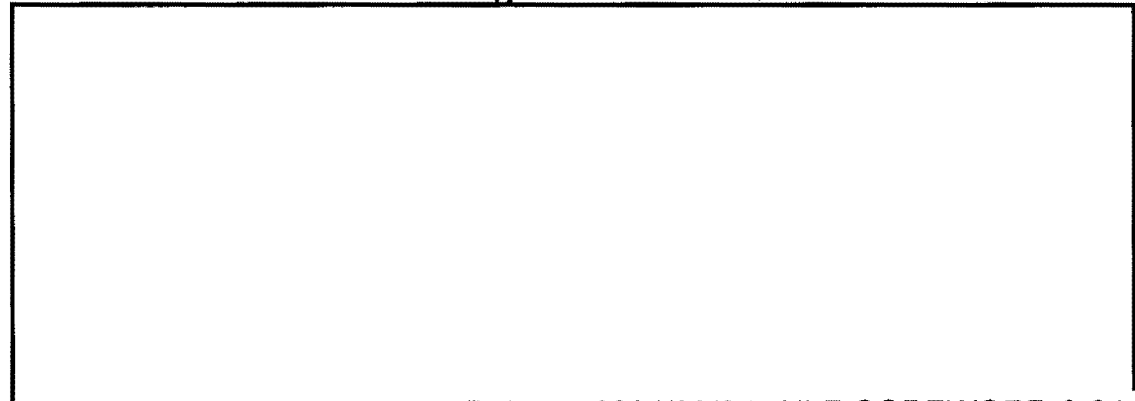
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The above information was obtained from the UK high commissioner in Nicosia.

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DATE 10/10/2004 BY 60322 UCBAW/STP/STP



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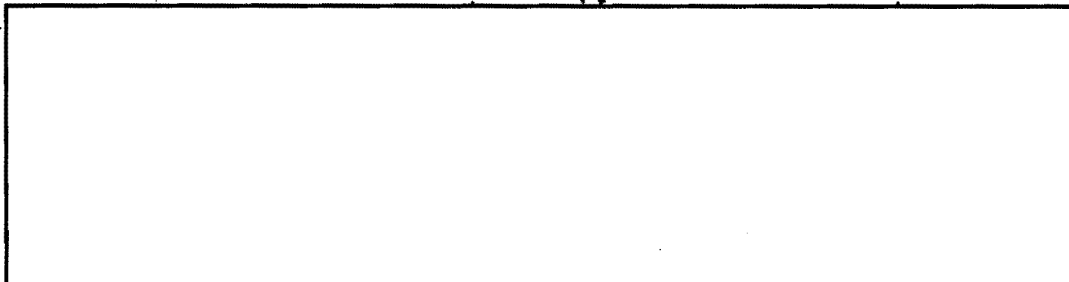
NEW CYPRIOT PRESIDENT NICOS SAMPSON

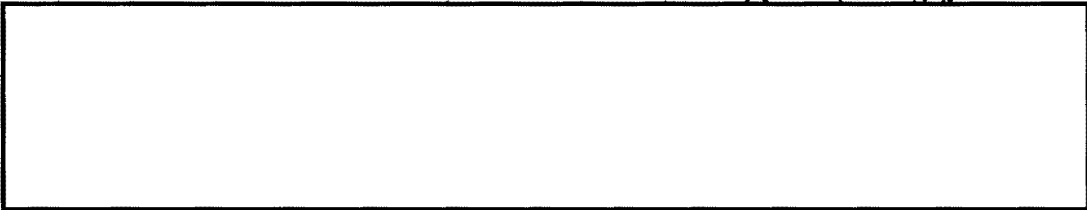
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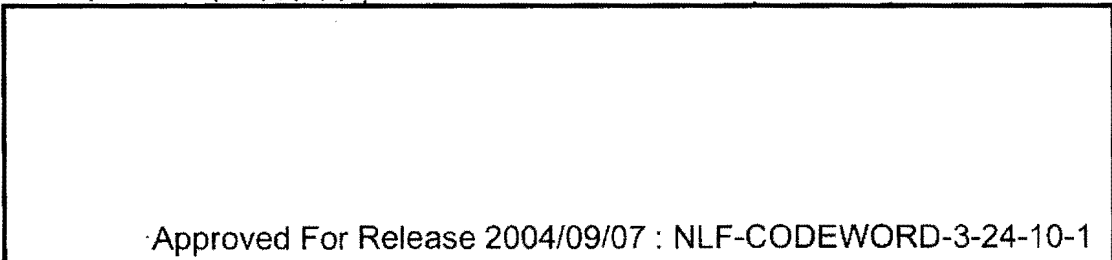
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TO AMEMBASSY ATHENS FLASH 6720
INFO AMEMBASSY NICOSIA IMMEDIATE 5883
AMEMBASSY ANKARA IMMEDIATE 7437
USMISSION USUN NEW YORK IMMEDIATE 7598
USMISSION NATO IMMEDIATE 4361

~~SECRET~~ STATE 152379

E.O. 11652: GDS
TAGS: PFOR, CY, GR, TU
SUBJECT: CYPRUS COUP

FOR AMBASSADOR FROM THE SECRETARY

YOU SHOULD SEEK AN IMMEDIATE APPOINTMENT WITH IOANNIDES TO CONVEY THE FOLLOWING:

1. WE WISH TO HAVE IMMEDIATELY FROM THE GOG AN APPRECIATION OF THE SITUATION IN CYPRUS.
2. AS TO OUR POLICY, WE WISH GOG TO KNOW THAT THE UNITED STATES CONTINUES TO REGARD CYPRUS AS A SINGLE, SOVEREIGN AND INDEPENDENT STATE AND OUR ACTIONS IN THIS MATTER WILL BE GOVERNED BY THIS CONTINUING FUNDAMENTAL TENET. WE HAVE MADE THE SAME POINT TO THE GOT.
3. CONSISTENT WITH THE ABOVE PRINCIPLE, THE UNITED STATES CANNOT CONDONE ANY ACTION BY THE GOG TO CHANGE THE POLITICAL AND CONSTITUTIONAL STRUCTURE OF THE ISLAND.
4. WE CONTINUE TO SUPPORT A PEACEFUL RESOLUTION OF THE CYPRUS PROBLEM THROUGH THE INTERCOMMUNAL TALKS WITH A VIEW TO ASSURING APPROPRIATE GUARANTEES FOR THE SECURITY OF THE TURKISH COMMUNITY.

*****WHSR COMMENT*****

KENNEDY, LL, (ALSO SENT TO SCOWCROFT)

PSN:049121 PAGE 01 TOR:196/20:02Z DTG:151947Z JUL 74

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By HR 3/22/11

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF STATE

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"

5. WE STRONGLY URGE ALL PARTIES TO EXERCISE THE UTMOST RESTRAINT AND AVOID ACTIONS WHICH MIGHT FURTHER DESTABILIZE THE SITUATION IN THE EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN, EXACERBATE RELATIONS BETWEEN TWO NATO ALLIES, AND GIVE AN OPPORTUNITY TO FORCES EXTRANEIOUS TO THE AREA TO EXPLOIT THE SITUATION TO THE DETRIMENT OF WESTERN SECURITY INTERESTS. KISSINGER
BT

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PAGE 02

OF 02

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TO AMEMBASSY ANKARA FLASH 7438

INFO AMEMBASSY NICOSIA IMMEDIATE 5884
AMEMBASSY ATHENS IMMEDIATE 6721
USMISSION USUN NEW YORK IMMEDIATE 7599
USMISSION NATO IMMEDIATE 4362
AMEMBASSY LONDON IMMEDIATE 7370
USNMR SHAPE IMMEDIATE
USDOCOSOUTH IMMEDIATE
CINCUSAFE IMMEDIATE
COMSIXTHFLT IMMEDIATE
USCINCEUR IMMEDIATE

~~SECRET~~ STATE 152380

E.O. 11652: GDS
TAGS: PFR, CY, TU, GR
SUBJECT: CYPRUS COUP

REF: A. STATE B. ANKARA 5564

FOR CHARGE FROM SECRETARY

1. YOU SHOULD CALL IMMEDIATELY ON HIGHEST LEVEL FOREIGN
MINISTRY OFFICIAL AVAILABLE TO CONVEY FOLLOWING POINTS.

2. USG HAS SOUGHT IMMEDIATE APPRECIATION FROM THE GOG OF
THE SITUATION IN CYPRUS. WE HAVE INFORMED THE GOG THAT THE
U.S. CONTINUES TO REGARD CYPRUS AS A SINGLE, SOVEREIGN AND
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***** WHSR COMMENT *****

KENNEDY, LL (SENT TO SCOWCROFT) ALSO FOR CIEP

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PAGE 01

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By HR 3/22/11

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WE CONTINUE TO SUPPORT A PEACEFUL RESOLUTION OF THE CYPRUS PROBLEM TO THE INTERCOMMUNAL TALKS WITH A VIEW TO ASSURE GUARANTEES FOR THE SECURITY OF THE TURKISH CYPRIOT COMMUNITY.

4. FINALLY, THE US BELIEVES IT IMPORTANT THAT THE UTMOST RESTRAINT AND PATIENCE BE EXERCISED, AVOIDING ANY ACTIONS WHICH MIGHT FURTHER DESTABILIZE THE SITUATION IN THE EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN, EXACERBATE RELATIONS BETWEEN TWO NATO ALLIES AND GIVE AN OPPORTUNITY TO EXTRANEIOUS FORCES TO EXPLOIT THE MATTER TO THE DETRIMENT OF WESTERN SECURITY INTERESTS.

5. IN THE COURSE OF YOUR DISCUSSION YOU SHOULD MAKE CLEAR THAT WE WERE NOT INVOLVED IN COUP IN ANY WAY. KISSINGER
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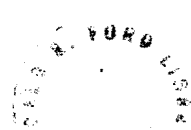
TO SECSTATE WASHDC IMMEDIATE 8793

INFO AMEMBASSY ANKARA PRIORITY 3930
AMEMBASSY ATHENS PRIORITY 4465
AMEMBASSY LONDON PRIORITY 3467
USMISSION NATO PRIORITY 1872
USMISSION USUN PRIORITY 4271
USCINCEUR
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E.O. 11652: GDS
TAGS: PINT PFOR CY
SUBJECT: CYPRUS: PRELIMINARY THOUGHTS

1. WE HAVE HEARD VIA VOA STATEMENT BY DEPARTMENT SPOKESMAN AND FEEL THAT THIS REPRESENTS BEST PUBLIC POSTURE USG CAN ASSUME VIS-A-VIS TURKS, SOVIETS, AND GREEK JUNTA.
2. INVOLVEMENT ATHENS REGIME IN TODAY'S EVENTS IN CYPRUS APPARENT AND WE WOULD ANTICIPATE WIDESPREAD CONDEMNATION NOT ONLY FROM GREECE'S ALLIES BUT GENERALLY. REITERATION OF OUR OPPOSITION TO VIOLENCE TO RESOLVE POLITICAL DIFFERENCES AND SUPPORT FOR INDEPENDENCE AND TERRITORIAL INTEGRITY CYPRUS ON INAPPROPRIATE OCCASIONS SHOULD REMAIN OUR LINE ALONG WITH STRONGEST IRGING OF RESTRAINT ON ATHENS AND TURKISH REGIMES AT HIGHEST LEVELS (STATE 152379, 152380).
3. IF NATIONAL GUARD REMAINS AS COHESIVE AS IT APPEARED TODAY, ITS OVERWHELMING FIREPOWER WILL BRING GREEK SECTORS CYPRUS UNDER CONTROL "GOVERNMENT OF NATIONAL SALVATION". EMERGENCE OF NICOS SAMPSON AS MAKARIOS' REPLACEMENT WILL BE REGARDED WITH APPREHENSION AND DISTASTE BY MANY IF NOT MOST CYPRIOTS. HIS FAME AS "BUTCHER OF DMORPHITA" CAN ONLY SIMILARLY RAISE TURKISH CONCERN.
4. WE HAVE NO WAY TO CONFIRM BRITISH REPORTS THAT MAKARIOS



*****WHSR COMMENT*****

KENNEDY,LL

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By HZ 3/22/11

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LIVE IN PAPHOS BUT IF THESE PROVE TO BE TRUE, PROSPECTS FOR
CONTINUED OPPOSITION AND PERHAPS GUERRILLA WARFARE INCREASED.
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TO SECSTATE WASHDC FLASH 4702

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AMEMBASSY ATHENS NIACT IMMEDIATE 788
AMEMBASSY ANKARA NIACT IMMEDIATE 840
USMISSION NATO NIACT IMMEDIATE 5897
AMEMBASSY LONDON NIACT IMMEDIATE 9020
USDOCO SOUTH NIACT IMMEDIATE UNN
AMEMBASSY MOSCOW NIACT IMMEDIATE 5222

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E.O. 11652: GDS
TAGS: PFDR UN CY
SUBJ: CYPRUS COUP
REF: NICOSIA 1358

1. USYG URQUHART TELLS US BISHOP OF PAPHOS CONTACTED COMMANDER OF UN CONTINGENT IN LIMASSOL AFTERNOON JULY 15 TO ASK THAT HE PASS TO CYPRUS UN AMB ROSSIDES INSTRUCTIONS FROM MAKARIOS TO CONVENE SECURITY COUNCIL. ROSSIDES WAS TO PROTEST "SCANDALOUS ARMED INTERVENTION" OF GREECE IN CYPRUS; INTERNAL AFFAIRS AND TO CALL FOR IMMEDIATE WITHDRAWAL OF GREEK FORCES. SYG GAVE ROSSIDES MESSAGE, EMPHASIZING HE COULD NOT BE CERTAIN IT CAME FROM MAKARIOS. URQUHART SAID ROSSIDES WAS HESITANT TO CONVENE COUNCIL ON BASIS THIS MESSAGE, AND SUGGESTED SYG CALL MEETING. WALDHEIM DECLINED.

2. AT 1745 LOCAL, BRITISH HERE INFORMED URQUHART CONFIDENTIALLY THAT BRITISH UNFICYP COMMANDER HAD SEEN MAKARIOS, AND THAT ARCHBISHOP HAD ASKED TO SEE SPECIAL REP WECKMANN JULY 16 (REFTEL). URQUHART AGREED HOLD INFO WITHIN SECRETARIAT UNTIL OFFICIALLY NOTIFIED BY UNFICYP. WHEN THAT OCCURS, HE WILL INFORM ROSSIDES, WHO WILL THEN PRESUMABLY FEEL COMPELLED TO CONVENE SECURITY COUNCIL IN LINE WITH ARCHBISHOP'S EARLIER INSTRUCTION.

3. AFTER ABOVE DRAFTED, UKUN TOLD US BRITISH PERM REP

*****WHSR COMMENT*****

KENNEDY,LL, (ALSO SENT TO SCOWCROFT)

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RICHARD HAD FELT OBLIGED TO INFORM ROSSIDES THAT BRITISH OFFICER HAD SEEN ARCHBISHOP. ROSSIDES SAID HE WOULD REQUEST COUNCIL MEETING AS SOON AS UN SECRETARIAT NOTIFIED HIM OF CONTACT. UKUN HAD IMPRESSION ROSSIDES WOULD NOT REPETA NOT CONYENE COUNCIL TONIGHT, BUT WOULD WAIT UNTIL MORNING JULY 16.

4. AT 6:30 P.M. SYG CNFIRMED ABOVE WITH AMB. BENNETT AND SAID THAT ROSSIDES HAD JUST CALLED HIM IN AGITATED STATE TO DEMAND THAT UNFICYP INTERVENED WITH NATIONAL GUARD. WALDHEIM SAID HE HAD EXPLAINED TO ROSSIDES SUCH ACTION NOT WITHIN UNFICYP MANDATE. WALDHEIM REPEATED HE DID NOT ANTICIPATE CALL FOR SC MEETING TONIGHT BUT ANTICIPATED ONE AS SOON AS ROSSIDES WAS SURE HE HAD INSTRUCTION FROM MAKARIOS HIMSELF.

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An NSC staff memorandum to General Scowcroft dated 1:00 p.m.,
July 15 reported ^{a number of} points of agreement reached during the morning's WSAG
meeting. These included the following:

National Intelligence Daily
15 July 1974

Cypriot Guard Kills Makarios; Fighting Erupts

President Makarios was reported killed this morning and his regime overthrown by the Cypriot National Guard, led by Greek officers. The presidential palace is in flames. Makarios was Cyprus' only president since independence in 1960.

Shortly after Nicosia radio broadcast reports of the coup and the archbishop's death, intercommunal fighting was reported between Greeks and Turks living on the island. The National Guard warned citizens not to resist, threatening execution for resistance, and promised to broadcast a declaration later today.

Makarios had insisted for several weeks that Athens recall its officers because he was convinced they were plotting his overthrow in conjunction with a terrorist organization whose objective is immediate union of Cyprus with Greece.

There is no information as yet from Ankara, but in past crises on Cyprus, the Turkish military have threatened to go to the assistance of Turks living on the island. Perhaps with Turkey in mind, a guard broadcast has described the situation as "internal" to Cyprus, concerning Greek Cypriots only.

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AUTHORITY **RAC NLF-CODEWORD - 3-24-11-0**
BY WAC NARA, DATE 3/9/2011 9/21/2005

